



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

From the foregoing symptoms and the examination of the urine, which contained albumin in small amount, the diagnosis of yellow fever was unanimously decided upon.

The local authorities were immediately notified of the case, the patient was isolated, and the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

From the history furnished by the patient, as stated above, it is evident that the contagion in this case can only be attributed to Sancti Spiritus, where the patient stayed for forty days previous to coming to Trinidad.

Respectfully,

ALEJANDRO CANTERO,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 22, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended October 19, 1901:

Matanzas.—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.97 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; congenital debility, 1; nephritis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; senility, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 3 vessels passed without inspection. Seven bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. The weather for the last week has been cool and pleasant.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 12 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; carcinoma of the tongue, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; senility, 1; heart disease, 1; pernicious fever, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 25.20 per 1,000. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 9 vessels passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that during the week ended October 12, 1901, 8 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua, of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; angina pectoris, 1; enteritis acute, 1; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; pernicious fever, 1; nephritis, 1. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 19.56 per 1,000. During the week ended October 19, 1901, he reports as follows: Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 9 vessels passed without inspection. Nine bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that 4 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien during the week ended October 19, 1901, of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 2; entero-sepsia, 1; abscess of the liver, 1. The death rate was 24.14 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. In the morning of the 15th instant the barge *Admiral Trompe*, with 7 crew, and the

schooner *B. Frank Neally*, with 8 crew, entered in port from Miami, Fla., with cargoes of cattle, and were cleared for Key West, Fla., on the same day. The vessels and crews were inspected on departure. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 8 vessels passed without inspection. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Matanzas for the week ended October 19, 1901.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *October 21, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended October 19, 1901: October 16, steamship *Catalina*, from Barcelona, Spain, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, and Gibara.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *October 14, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 12, 1901:

Eight vessels arrived at this port and 11 bills of health were issued. There was 1 death from malarial fever. There have been heavy rains every day and the sanitary condition continues good.

Puerto Padre.—Report shows the arrival of 3 vessels, the issuance of 2 bills of health, 1 death from dropsy, and good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Report shows the arrival of 8 vessels, the issuance of 7 bills of health, 2 deaths—1 meningitis, 1 puerperal eclampsia—and good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease is reported at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 8, 1901.*

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended September 29, 1901:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 15 deaths reported, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 18.1 per 1,000. The causes of death were reported as follows: Typhoid fever, 1; fever, intermittent malarial, 1; tubercle of lungs, 4; syphilis, 1; alcoholism, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 2; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; Bright's disease, 1. Total, 15.

During the week 11 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels were passed without inspection, and 11 vessels leaving this